Prehistory Common Assessment

History

Prehistory

7000 B.C.

3500 B.C.

Egyptians and Sumerians develop a writing system. Some civilizations develop the wheel and axle.

1000 B.C.

2000 B.C.

3000 B.C.

4000 B.C.

5000 B.C.

6000 B.C.

6600 B.C.

Beginning of the Copper Age.

7000 B.C.

Many people have become farmers. Human population of Earth is about 66 million.

3000 B.C.

Domesticated animals are used to carry heavy loads. Beginning of the Bronze Age.

**Use the above timeline to answer the following questions. (8.1.9.A)**

1. How many years is the time span covered by this timeline?
   1. 8000 years
   2. 7000 years
   3. 6000 years
   4. 5000 years
2. Based on the timeline, how many years after the start of the Copper age was the development of the alloy, bronze?
   1. 9900 years
   2. 4600 years
   3. 3600 years
   4. 2400 years
3. Which of these metals did people develop first?
   1. Copper
   2. Bronze
   3. Steel
   4. Iron
4. What invention marks the beginning of recorded history and the end of prehistory?
   1. Animals are domesticated.
   2. The wheel and axle is invented.
   3. A writing system is developed.
   4. People settled in towns and became farmers.

**Please write the letter of the best answer. (1 point each)**

1. Secondary source: textbook :: primary source: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(8.1.9.D)**
   1. artifact
   2. encyclopedia
   3. essay
   4. movie
2. Old Stone Age : hunter-gatherer :: New stone Age : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(8.4.9.C)**
   1. metal smith
   2. artisan
   3. farmer
   4. archaeologist

**Read the following excerpt and answer the following questions.**

About 11,000 years ago, people in Southwest Asia made an amazing discovery. They learned that if they planted the seeds of wild grasses, new crops of grasses would come up. Thus began the New Stone Age in Southwest Asia. It was called the New Stone Age because people began to grow their own food. They did not have to be nomads, although they still depended on stone tools. People often even had a food surplus. Having surplus food affected the size of families. The hunting-gathering life did not allow parents to have many children. Now, food surplus would feed many more people.

1. The major difference between the Old Stone Age and the New Stone Age was **(8.4.9.C)**
   1. the importance of oral stories.
   2. the exploration of the New World.
   3. the beginning of farming.
   4. hunting in groups.
2. Having surplus food was a factor that led to **(8.4.9.C)**
   1. the rise of nomadic life.
   2. rapid population growth.
   3. the rise of smaller families.
   4. the start of the Old Stone Age.
3. How did farming change the way people lived? **(8.4.9.C)**
   1. They stopped eating meat.
   2. They built schools.
   3. They settled in one place.
   4. They moved from place to place.

Read the following examples of sources. Identify each as a primary or secondary source.(1 point each) **8.1.9.D**

1. Photograph of Dr. George Washington Carver taken in 1898
   * + 1. Primary Source
       2. Secondary source
2. Television mini-series about the life of Otzi the Iceman.
   * + 1. Primary Source
       2. Secondary Source
3. Information about Creek Indians in World Book Encyclopedia.
   * + 1. Primary Source
       2. Secondary Source
4. Cassette tape of an interview with Dr. James Lee describing his life as a doctor in Montgomery County during the 1920s.
   * + 1. Primary Source
       2. Secondary Source
5. An arrowhead found on the body of Otzi the Iceman.
   * + 1. Primary Source
       2. Secondary Source